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The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN

New Hanover County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Superior Court,
STACEY VANAMRINGE.

For Sheriff,
STEPHEN H. MANNING.

For Register of Deeds,
JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

For County Treasurer,
OWEN BURNEY.

For Coroner,
EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

For Surveyor,
LEMUEL D. CHERRY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,

For House of Represenatives.
WILLIAM H. WADDELL,
EUSTICE E. GREENE.

For Constable—Wilmington Township,
ROBERT SWEAT.

THE ASSASSIAN PUNISHED.

The just and proper punishment of Chas. J. Guiteau, was delayed exactly one year save two days. He shot President Garfield on the 2nd of July, 1881, and was hung day before yesterday, June 30th, 1882. He was no more a lunatic than any other sane but lazy man, who is too proud to work, and would sacrifice honor in most any way to preserve tender hands, a fair complexion, fine clothes and a general deceptive make up, which so often polishes crime to a like deception and passes it off for virtue. Guiteau was a wretch of very circumspect habits, and in our opinion, should have been hung long ago. He was a temperate and a temperance man, but was a bold, bad devil, who should have been in the hot regions, with old Satan, his master, long months ago. There are many such in this world just like him.

A VERY POINTED "CASE IN POINT."

The *Star*, of Tuesday last, contains a very heavy argument in favor of the present system of county government; an argument that is fully as weighty and reasonable as any other that can be advanced. But the difficulty with this particular argument was that the deeper the *Star* went into it, the less the argument appears, and when the *Star* reaches the close of the case in point, the case had evidently slipped through his fingers, and in falling turned upside down, so that it was really a case in point after all, but the point was in a very different direction from what the *Star* would have it; and thus the *Star* left it, evidently despairing of being able to have the case point in its own direction. In brief, then, the *Star* met an educated Bostonian, to whom it explained the evils of the old system of county government, when the people elected the county officials, and the Bostonian in reply stated that they had the same evils to contend with in Boston, because the *Irish* vote elected men they did not want.—The *Star* is in a minority here in elections for county officials and the Bostonian is in a minority at home. The difficulty being that the *Star* has to contend with a colored majority here, and the Bostonian has to contend with a *Democratic Irish* majority at home, and the Bostonian's experience with the Irish vote is the case in point, if there is any case or point in the argument of the *Star*. But this Irish vote that the Bostonian speaks of is a Democratic vote, and hence the *Star* is put in the dilemma of either having to abandon its case in point or else say that a Democratic majority, or an Irish vote, is not capable of selecting proper local officers, and hence even at the expense of renouncing an argument and then abandoning it. The *Star* acknowledges that the Bostonian was wrong, and was simply complaining because the vote of the majority did not suit him, and hence the *Star* admits by inference that either has a case in point, is either no case at all, or if it is, it points to the Irish majority being right, although it will not satisfy the Bostonian. Then candor and a due regard for logical inference ought to have made the *Star* acknowledge that the vote of the majority in the county government was right, and that the only objection to it was because its results did not suit the *Star*.

We have received a letter from Mr. A. R. Bridgers, Jr., recommending Mr. James E. O'Hara for Congress in the Second District, very strongly. Mr. Bridgers says the Second District should by all means nominate a colored man, and that Mr. O'Hara is equal in point of ability with any man in the state.

STOKELY'S PLACE,
WRIGHTSVILLE SOUND,
June 30th, 1882.

By invitation of Mr. Jacob Greenwald, a number of citizens, principally business men, spent the day last Friday at Stokely's place at Wrightsville Sound, where Mr. G. had a tempting array of all the good things of this life prepared, and to which ample justice was done by those present. During the afternoon the happy guests held a meeting, at which Mr. John Haar, Jr., presided, and Mr. J. F. Stalter acted as secretary. A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Gerkin, H. E. Scott, F. Northrop J. Corbett and J. W. Gerdts, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, who submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We the friends of Mr. Jacob Greenwald, having this day been pleasantly and friendly entertained by him at this place, and deeming it but our duty as well as pleasure, to thus acknowledge his kindness, therefore be it

Resolved, That we assure Mr. Greenwald that his efforts in thus endeavoring to promote our pleasure is deserving of our highest appreciation and thanks, and that for his efforts to promote and enhance our pleasures we collectively and individually hereby return to him our sincere and heartfelt thanks, and that the pleasures of this day, guided and directed by him, will ever remain as a bright oasis in the desert of our lives, and be ever remembered.

Resolved, That our thanks are eminently due and are hereby tendered Mr. Stokely and his estimable family, in assisting Mr. Greenwald in making our visit both delightful and pleasant.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish Messrs. Greenwald and Stokely with a copy of these resolutions. Adopted.

Excursionists.

An excursion, under the auspices of the two Masonic Lodges, Mt. Nebo and Giblem, went from here to Smithville, Monday 26th, in honor of the anniversary of the Pythagorean Lodge of the latter place. It was one of the largest and most pleasant of the season. Every one on board was in gleeful spirits, which were enlivened by charming music, agreeable social converse, and invigorated by an exhilirating breese from the river. Those who had a desire "to shake the fantastic toe" had an opportunity of so doing, as there was a splendid string band on board.

At 11:30, the Passport having reached the point of destination, the excursionists disembarked and proceeded to ramble over the town, seeking congenial shady spots where they might settle down to dispose of the contents of their lunch baskets. After the "inner man" as well as the inner woman had been satisfied, a large crowd repaired to the court house, where an address was delivered by Mr. Mabson, by special invitation. After which the masses formed into a procession, headed by the Excelsior Band, and marched through the principal streets and avenues of the village. The march being completed the whistle of the Passport warned us that it was time to get on board, which we did, and after a pleasant ride homeward we reached the wharf again, at 6:30 p. m.

The general expression was that every one had a most delightful time of it.

C. H. M.

Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1882.

The Salisbury *Examiner* says:—Some of the Democratic papers of the state are boasting that the Democracy are paying off the debt, when they know, or ought to know, that the Democratic party have not paid one cent of the state's indebtedness, nor has it been paid under their administration. It is true that they have scaled or repudiate the debt in part, and have given new bonds in exchange for old bonds that have been scaled. Now these Democrats are boasting that they have paid a part of the state debt, when they have refused to pay it. The simple truth is, they have given a new note in exchange for part of the old one and refuse to pay the balance. This is their boasted skill in managing the finances of the state. But with all this the taxes are as high as ever.—Still they claim to be a reform party and that the prosperity of the state depends on keeping the Democratic party in power and depriving the people of the right to elect their own county officers.

The Post is only $2 00 per annum.

County Government.

We publish the protest against the county government bill made by the Republican members of the House of Representatives of 1876-'77, and published in the House Journal at page 875 and 876. After a few years of experience the people of the state, except the bourbons, to whom experience is as nothing, endorse the statesmanship of the gentlemen. The protest enunciates the position the Republican party takes now and sounds as though it was written yesterday. Read it:

A protest against the Act to Establish County Governments.

The undersigned members of the House of Representatives, do enter their solemn protest against the passage of the bill entitled, "An act to establish county governments," and desire the same to be spread upon the Journals.

The power of the people rests entirely in the right they have to choose the officers who are to exercise the functions of government.

They are as much entitled to the choice of those men, who are to levy the taxes they pay, as they are to elect those who make the laws, or the officer who executes them. Why should they have the power to elect the Justices of the Supreme Court and Superior Courts, and be deprived of the right to select the magistrates, who are to decide neighbor and neighbor at their very doors?

Under the provisions of the act herein referred to, the General Assembly take into its own hands these prerogatives of the people; their voice is stifled, and the powers which belong to the people are transferred to the few members that compose the majority party in the General Assembly.

The justices of the peace are all to be appointed by this body; he justices are to appoint the commissioners, and may appoint them from their own number.

They are empowered to establish county courts and thereby sit in judgment upon the rights and personal liberty of every citizen of the state.

The people are entitled to choose their officers for themselves, therefore it is a duty we owe to our constituents to protest on their behalf, against this usurpation of power.

Respectfully submitted,
Wm E Clarke, Craven county.
Willis Bagley, Perquimans county.
J E Bledsoe, Wake county.
Edgar Linebach, Forsyth county.
Thomas Haynes, Yadkin county.
W A Duggan, Edgecombe county.
W H Crews, Granville county.
Willis Bunn, Edgecombe county.
H E Rodgers, Granville county.
H H Simmons, Craven county.
Daniel K Johnson, Warren county.
S C W Carter, Warren county.
Wilson Cary, Caswell county.
Hugh Cole, Pasquotank county.
J L Hood, Henderson county.
A J Allen, Northampton county.
James Wilson, New Hanover county.
James Ennis, Wake county.
W P Ormond, Greene county.
John A White, Halifax county.
Wm T Ward, Bertie county.
Alfred Lloyd, Pender county.
J T Reynolds, Halifax county.
Jacob G Scott, Jones county.
W T H Ewing, Montgomery county.
James K Davis, Lenoir county.
Jos C Hill, New Hanover county.
D L Russell, Brunswick county.
Thomas R Purnell, Wake county.
Townsend E Ward, Chowan county.

The Investigation Fraud—A Bust!

Several of the witnesses who had been summoned to Washington, having returned, concur in a general statement that the investigation of the Sixth district, will be without any damaging results to Dr. Mott, and will recoil only upon the heads of Senator Vance and his political squad, who adopted this method to secure a little cheap capital for their party, by raking up false charges against the Collector. They say that Col. Armfield denies complicity in the disreputable business, and saddles it upon Vance, who now finds himself in a dilemma, so much so that he cannot even get off a stale joke, and appears forlorn! The cost to the government of this foolish business, will be seventy-five or a hundred thousand dollars, in all probability, as each witness draws not less than $10 a day, or $100 each; most of which is expended for railroad travel and board in Washington, little being brought away. In the examination of witnesses, the Senator endeavors to *lead* them in order to obtain what he desires to learn, asking questions too puerile for a school boy, and not so pertinent as the advice given by the old negro to the chickens; and by the Senator urged upon the old Whigs, to roost high, when Democrats were about.—*Statesville Americus.*

The world moves. Forty years ago William Lloyd Garrison had to hide away in a garret in Boston to set the type for his *Liberator*. To-day a National Colored Press Association meets at the National Capital, and proves that keen intellects and clear brains may be found in a race but lately emancipated from bondage, and that they may be hospitably welcomed as citizens who twenty-two years ago would have been sold as slaves. The colored editors are all liberals, and are rejoiced over every new friend they make.—*National Republican, June 28th.*

County Government.

There is no question which agitates the public mind as the "broad-cloth" system of county government. Its baleful effects have been felt throughout from the poor honest farmer down to the most humble citizen. The right to elect our county commissioners has been taken from us, the right to elect our magistrates and our school committeemen, and still they say such laws were enacted to protect the white men of the east from negro rule, and claims the bourbon party to be the whiteman's party and the party of the saints. Now we appeal to every free man, every lover of the equal rights, Republicans, liberals and independents to fully unite themselves to overthrow this evil so monopolizing in its ruling. Let us show these gentlemen that *vox populi suprema lex.*—*Wilson News.*

Reported Railroad Changes.

It is going the rounds of the press that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad have bought a controlling interest in the Richmond & Danville road and that shostly a son of John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio road will become President of the Richmond & Danville Company. It is also said that the Baltimore & Ohio will soon take in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, and deprive the *inevitable* Best of the Atlantic & North Carolina road.

Mason Boynton, a Louisiana planter, not liking the way in which one old negro woman was working, went out into the field to whip her. She defended herself with her hoe, and he went back to the house and got his brother to come and help him whip the old woman. Then the woman's husband, Sam Simms, came to her defense, and Boynton stabbed him in the breast with a knife. Then Boynton mounted his horse, rode to town and made affidavit against Simms for an assault with intent to kill.

The assertion that any government official or employe has been *assessed* by the Republican committee is a lie! The assertion that any attempt has been made to coerce contributions is a lie! The assertion that any official or employe has ever been removed for not contributing is a lie! The assertion that any official or employe has ever been made afraid to contribute, except by Democrats and sham reformers, is a lie!—*National Republican.*

Job Harvey Ridgway, inventor of the Ridgway Refrigerator System, and whose novel proposition to freeze the body of Guiteau and exhibit it for the benefit of the relatives of the assassin, attracted widespread attention some time since, died on Sunday, of quinsy, after an illness of only four days.

CITY ITEMS.

Subscribers to the POST, through me, must pay up their just dues to the paper, or after this issue they will receive it no longer. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

C. H. MOORE.

The Howard Engine Company had just a glorious time on their excursion Wednesday.

Benj Scott, the proprietor of the Fifth street livery stables which were recently destroyed by fire, estimates his loss after deducting insurance at about $1,500.

Capt. Brock was doing a good work yesterday afternoon, in washing out the gutters and sprinkling our principal streets with a large hose. It certainly had a cooling and cleansing effect.

Capt. Brock, our clever City Marshal, is pushing along our street improvements as well as he possibly can with the force at his command, and if some of our good people who feel themselves slighted will only be patient their turn will come bimeby.

We were pleased to shake the hand of Mr. R. G. Ross, last Wednesday, and to see him in his usual good health and fine spirits. He has completed his government contracts in Florida and is *en route* north. He gave us good news from several other Wilmington boys, among them, specially, Mr. F. A. L. Cassidey. Good luck to them all

We learn from Mr. Taylor, of the National Cemetery, that a very handsome marble monument was sent out last week to be placed over the grave of Col. Ed. Myers, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, who died at Spartanburg, S. C., in 1871. It was furnished by the surviving officers of his regiment. Mr. T. placed the stone in position yesterday morning.

As a slight indication of how hot it was Friday, we give a few reports from an informal meeting of the Veritas Club. Jones said he had put on six clean shirts that day, and wrung a pint of perspiration out of the last one when he went to bed. Smith said he sat up all night to keep from being drowned, and Brown asserted that he had emptied his boots nine times that day, and that they were water-proof and would hold a gallon apiece. We left before adjournment.

Shoo fly! ain't it hot?

Watermelons and cantalopes are coming in our to market.

We are glad to hear good news from the Point Caswell railroad subscription.

The crop reports from our immediate surroundings are fair, not withstanding the cool snaps.

Colonel D. K. McRae and lady are spending a portion of the summer with their friends on Long Island, New York.

The store of Mr. James Hewlett, on Wrightsville sound, was robbed last week of about fifty dollars worth of goods.

We are sorry to hear unfavorable news from our venerable friend, Dr. Closs. We anxiously hope for his recovery.

Who says so? Why every body. They just know that Point Caswell is going to be overrun on the 4th. This is our last Capt. Dick.

Dr. Love's case of instruments which was lost about two weeks ago, was found by a colored man, near Smith's creek, last Monday. The instruments were damaged by rust.

Mr. Fred. Kidder's store at Kendall, on the river below this city, was robbed last week of about $50 worth of goods. One of the suspected has been arrested, and bound over.

Capt. Barry, the contractor, reports the completion of the Scotland Neck railroad; and says it will be turned over this week in due form to the W. & W. railroad Company.

What has become of the murderer, Pharaoh Sykes? A reward should be offered for him as a stimulant to his capture. Rumor says he has been seen in this city recently.

NATIONAL FARMER.—We have received the first number of the *National Farmer*, an agricultural paper just startee at Washington, D. C. Price per annum, $2 00; six months, $1 00; three months, 50 cents.

The dog cart is "doing about" and much merriment is sometimes occasioned in the catching of the canines. We wish there were no dogs, nor any necessity for them; and we have no reference to the number of legs in making these remarks.

If your sweetheart, dear, has kicked you, and you don't know what to do, just go to Cook's and get a billetdoux. He keeps the best and purest, and this fact we will disclose—they are right down at the landing where the Passport comes and goes.

The grand opening and house-warming of the Hotel Brunswick at Smithville, was gay and festive. Our friend Perry is making a success of his enterprise and we are glad of it. He deserves it. We understand that he has found it necesrary to put additions to his house already.

We repeat it again, that robberies, burglaries, &c., are too frequent in our city. There is a remedy for this complaint. We are not the physician. The voice of the public asks who is the physician? The verdict of the public is, "our city government." As a weekly paper we cannot make special mention of every occurrence, but we keep posted, and we not only ask, but we demand, a greater vigilance for public safety.

A colored man named Richard McClammy, was attacked Tuesday with sun-stroke and died the next day from the effects. It seems he was sent on an errand a long walk over the railroad in the heat of the day, when the attack came upon him. He used to keep a vegetable stand, and was known familearly as "Uncle Dick. His remains were carried up Thursday morning to Rocky Point, Pender county where he originally came from.

We understand that a purse has been gotten up and a prize is to be awarded to the ugliest man who lounges on McIlhenny's corner every afternoon between 5 and 7 o'clock. This is a private arrangement, the particulars of which we are not at liberty to state until the prize is awarded, after the lapse of the allotted time, when we will be pleased to let the public know. Many of our lady friends, we hear, are contributors to the prize fund.

CAPE FEAR RIVER.—We have no doubt but what all the captains of river steamers between Wilmington and Fayetteville are very polite and accommodating gentlemen, but we desire specially to mention Captain Smith of the steamer Murchison, as one of the very best officers we have ever met. He makes all feel at home when on the boat under his charge, and spares no pains to make his passengers comfortable and happy.

LOCAL SHORTS.

The steamer Wm. Nyce, really looks nice in her new clothes.

Remember schedule B., or you'll be sorry for it afterwords.

Not long ago a female in the city gave birth to triplets.

The *Review* seems to have made many friends for Mr. Darby.

In addition to the U. S. Mail, Mr. Pat Larkins will run a package express to the Sound daily.

What has become of the red hat brigade? Has the picket line of public opinion driven them back?

Some of the excursion party of last Thursday were poisoned by eating ice cream. None very seriously though.

The old county Poor House is in a dilapidated condition, and the piazza looks to be hanging dangerously. Somebody ought to give it attention.

Mr. Edward Kirby, of Holly Springs, Miss., representing the Nashville Life and Nuptial Union is canvassing our city. The plan of insurance seems to be a popular one.

One of the largest fish of the flounder species, that ever was brought into this market was offered for sale last Thursday by Mr. Andrew Johnson. It weighed about 25lbs and sold for 75 cents.

The old confectionery store of Mr. Augostini, on Market street is now occupied by Mr. McDermott as an eating saloon. It is certainly a convenient stand for the market men and the people from the country.

We notice that some of our lovers of fish will pay fifty cents to go to market, and carry along a day's provisions, a quarter's worth of bait and a fishing pole, and then pay fifty cents a bunch for sheep-heads. Ask somebody on the Passport if it ain't so.

The shipments of sturgeon from this market north are really surprising. From inquiry we learn that two firms, dealing in the business in this city, have shipped as high as one hundred and twenty-five barrels a day in the busy season. Even at this dull time fifty barrels were packed and shipped to northern cities last Friday.

The steamer Italian in moving out into the stream to tow a vessel out over the bar Friday morning about 4 o'clock ran into the mooring of the Revenue Cutter Colfax when her propeller became entangled with the chain and she swung around by the force of the tide, colliding with the Cutter and sustaining much damage to wheel, wheelhouse and stearing gear. Damage about $100.

Mr. W. B. Orr expects to leave us in a few days to take an extended tour among the mountains for his health. He has been compelled on account of failing health to relinquish his business. We exceedingly regret this necessity which takes him away from our community, and hope he will soon regain strength and return to us.—His clever, genial ways endeared him to many ardent friends here, whose best wishes will be with him wherever he goes.

Mr. Henry Hutaff, corner of Eighth and Chesnut streets, will in a few days be prepared to furnish excursion and pic nic parties, and the people of Wilmington generally, with the very best Sarsaparilla, Ginger Pop, Soda Water, and Ginger Ale. These are strictly prohibition drinks—and we think they would be mighty good for some anti-prohibitionists we know of, especially when they visit Smithville. Patronize Mr. Hutaff's bar and you will never wake up in the morning with a ringing headache and parched lips.

The poor colored man who was arrested at Capt. Nobles' place, and who appears to be dumb and luny was ordered by the committee appointed to examine his case to be taken to the Insane department of the county Poor House. He was sent there under the name of "Dummy" as no other name could be obtained from him. As no one in these parts knows him, we deem it proper to diseribe him. Dark ginger bread color, about 5 feet 9 inches high, slim and weighs about 130lbs. Has a scar in the back of the neck, apparently a bullet scar. Carries his hands usually in handcuff style. His a nervous, foolish appearance generally.

We regret to learn that Mr. Tim Donlon was right severely hurt last Monday evening by being thrown from a cart while driving a skittish mule.—We hope, however, to see him up and out soon, and that he will not let his angry passions rise against his mule-ship, but wisely consider the course from which he sprung and work him in another way.

It is stated that Hon. Frank Shober, of Salisbury, will be the anti-prohibition and liberal candidate for congress in the 5th district.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week: Charles Anderson and Sarah P. Coleman.

Interments during the week.—Oakdale 1; Bellevue 1; Catholic Cemetery 0; Pine Forest, 10.

The following are the deaths reported during the week:—One still born infant; infant son of Abbey Jones, 11 days, spasms; infant of Phillis Holt, 9 days, disease unknown; infant of Minnie Telfair, 2 months, cholera infantum; Harriet Cam, 41 years, dropsy; J W Sheridan, 3 months, meningitis; Danl Robers, 9 months, cholera infantum; Phillip Lee, 7 months, disease unknown; Annie Simmons, 2 years, cholera infantum; Jackson Miller, 3 years, bronchittis; infant of Lucy McNair, still-born; Robert Whitney, 3 years and 3 months hydrocephalous.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.—The following deeds, mortgages, &c., were probated during the past week by the Probate Judge:

T J Jarvis to S L Gilbert, land grant; F A Newberry and wife to A S Colwell; W B McKoy, assignee, and wife to E H Anders; David Mosley to W H Cotton; Martha Broadstreet to T M Gardner; J W Robbins and wife to Charles Schulken; W H Cotton and wife to Monroe Byrd; S H Manning sheriff, to Dawson Bank; W H Hill to 1st National Bank; W L Smith, Mayor, C Robbins; Rich Beasly and wife to Beasly, Samuel Merrick and wife to M O'Brien; C G Southerland and wife to Agnes Parsley; Wm Larkins et al to A Gilbert; Wm Larkins to Kate Bunn; Ed Kidder to Grier Kidder; B F Hall and wife et al, to J F Johnson; W C Price and wife to W J Newton; F H Darby, commissioner, to Bank of New Hanover.

Mortgages—F M Moore to P Cumming & Co; J Reily to Bank of New Hanover; John D Rogers to Worth & Worth; J W D Waddell to A F Davis; H Munford and wife to T Parker.

Robert Williams, a young white man, was arrested last Monday by Deputy Marshal J. H. Neff, charge with robbing the U. S. mails. He confessed his guilt, and in default of $500 bond was sent to jail by Commissioner McQuigg to await trial before the U. S. District Court.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SCHEDULE "B." TAX.

MERCHANTS, TRADERS, BROKERS, Commission Merchants, Keepers of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Eating Houses, and all other Traders or Professions, who are liable for the payment of the above tax, are hereby notified that this tax falls due on the 1st day of July, and the law requires that the same be paid in during the first TEN DAYS in the month.

J. E. SAMPSON, Register of Deeds.
July 2 1t

CAMERON, N. C., June 20, 1882.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and eating saloon at this place. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished at all hours. Give us a trial.

HAGANS & HUSKE,
June 21 1t Proprietors.

New Summer Resort!

Hotel Brunswick,

SMITHVILLE, N. C.

B. J. Perry - - - Proprietor.

SMITHVILLE, IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, is situated directly in front of the Ocean, and twenty-five miles below Wilmington, the largest city in the State.

The HOTEL BRUNSWICK is a new structure, and will be open for the reception of guests on the

FIRST DAY OF JUNE.

It commands a splendid view of the Harbor and Ocean and both former and contrary winds steamers and ships pass in front of the door.

Sailing and fishing are unsurpassed.

Bath Houses for the use of guests.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season, and the Ball Room will be open day and night.

Ten-pin Alley, Billiard Hall and Bar attached to the Hotel.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Terrapins, and every other product of the sea.

First-class Passenger Steamers will leave Wilmington and Smithville daily (Sunday excepted), making two trips daily each way.

The Proprietor, with an experience of [illegible] in charge of similar hotels at Long Branch, the Hotel de Lato, Delaware Water Gap, hopes to make this a resort second to none on the South.

Electric Bells in all the rooms.

Cheap Excursions. Tickets will be sold on all the Railroads.

Terms moderate. Special rates to families.

B. J. PERRY, Proprietor.
Late of Perry House, Washington, N. C.
may 14 2m

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY. Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1882.

Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1872, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE N. FOLK.
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
C. C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank.
JOHN A. MOORE,
Of Halifax.
FRANK. H. DARBY,
Of New Hanover.
W. A. GUTHRIE,
Of Cumberland.
L. F. CHUCHILL,
Of Rutherford.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,
Of New Hanover.

RIVER FARMS.

How do the river farmers of the Cape Fear, and in fact of the whole of eastern North Carolina, like the free-trade out-look. Every Democratic paper of the state, of the bourbon stripe, has declared in favor of free trade. Col. Waddell, the man who will be the Democratic nominee of this district for congress is in favor of free trade. The Raleigh *News and Observer* says, "we have at last a living issue now, the Republicans have adopted a tariff plank." In other words we take it that the *News and Observer* considers there is but one issue before the people and that is the tariff. If that is the case the tariff people of the state, regardless of all party ties, can and should vote for the Republican candidates who are unanimously in favor of the tariff, and will protect the river interest of eastern North Carolina.

ONE OF THE PLANS.

The present iniquitous and irresponsible system of county government is doomed to destruction. Those who profess to support it are casting about for some method by which the demand for reform can be evaded by simply introducing a change. Of all the grotesque absurdities ever hatched in that vacuum which supplies the place of brain to most men, the following, copied from the *Morning Star* June 14th, surpasses all:

We intended two weeks since directing attention to an idea advanced by the Oxford *Free Lance*, but in the multitude of questions pressing upon us it was neglected at the time. It proposes a plan to retain the system of electing magistrates by the legislature. It thinks the true plan is for each township to hold an election for magistrates and that the result be certified to the Democratic members of the Legislature who shall carry out the wishes of the Democrats as thus ascertained. None but Democrats are to be allowed to vote. This suggestion is a good one. The idea is to retain the system, but to appoint those acceptable to the tax-payers. Men of character will be generally secured by this plan, and the people will have those they prefer.

Although everyone knows that no day dream can be too extravagant to catch the wandering fancy of the Narcissus of the *Star*, that there was another person in the state, not under the charge of Dr. Grissom, who would deliberately make public such a "plan," is a matter of profound surprise to all.

It is extremely desirable, in the interest of free government, that the above extract could be circulated throughout the United States. Here it is coolly proposed to disfranchise every person throughout the state who is not a Democrat. Republicans, greenbackers, liberals, all who do not bow the knee to the Baal of Democracy, cannot participate in the township election, so-called, for magistrates. Suppose, as is certain to be the case sometime in the future, a majority of the legislature is not Democratic. Small good will it do them to hold an election at which Democrats only will be allowed to vote, or to certify the result to the Democratic members of the legislature.

Should this exquisite plan be adopted it would be interesting to know before hand the test to which every one proffering a vote at the said township election, would be subjected. Would letters of the regular, downright, square, real, simon pure, unmixed, nominated ticket, successfully go through the ordeal? How would scratchers fare?—Would an individual's word be taken for his political principles, or would he have to prove them by disinterested and well known witnesses? If the latter method prevailed, a voter moving from one part of the state to another would have to carry with him letters of dismissal from his township committee, to be presented at his new voting place. If the former, it would open the door to fraud, and the purity of the election would be lost, if some one not a Democrat, should make professions of adherence to that party, and thus smuggle a vote in.

How long would a court, with the feeblest knowledge of constitutional law, take to set aside such a "plan?" Its folly is patent upon its face. It is one of those things which need only to be stated to be derided, and it is strange that the press censor of the *Star* allowed it a place in the columns of that paper. Such plans as the one above do more harm to those who propose them than those to whom they are intended to assail. No person of sense can have anything but contempt or pity for a cause which is supported by such unmitigated nonsense, and will dismiss it with laughter to that limbo where every robbery of the rights of the people should be consigned.

BOURBON DEMOCRACY.

The Democrats of North Carolina profess to belong to the Jeffersonian school, and adopt the principles of this great leader of, and teacher of, what he truly termed Republican principles, the right of the majority to rule in a republic—living under constitutional government in which the rights of all were protected, and as means to that end Mr. Jefferson declared, as Washington declared, that the union of these states was the palladium of the Republic.—Mr. Jefferson never was a Democrat, he was the head and front of the Republican party when it organized in opposition to the Federal party during General Washington's administration. Mr. Jefferson was of opinion that the government was formed by the people and for the people, and that all power emanated from the people, the people should govern. His prominent idea was that to protect the people from the encroachments of those who were selected as rulers, elections should be frequent, the right of suffrage preserved inviolate, the ballot should be preserved from violence and fraud, and the humblest citizen be allowed freely to cast his vote. He declared in his immortal Declaration of Independence that all men were born free and equal, and subsequently promulgated to the American people that the price of liberty was eternal vigilance. To secure these inestimable rights he recommended that each county and town in every state of the Union should manage its own internal affairs; that each county should within its own boundary be a little republic, that all the officers in this little republic should be elected by the voters residing within its limits; that elections should be free, and that a majority of the voters in the county or township should control the appointments, and elect their own officers. In not every act, every teaching, every effort of the bourbon Democracy in this good old state of North Carolina opposed to every principle of free government as taught by Mr. Jefferson? Do they not declare that the majority shall *not* rule; that the counties in this state shall *not* conduct their own affairs upon the great Jeffersonian principle, that the majority shall rule? They say that they are attached to the constitution of the United States, they have sworn to support it in all of its parts and to obey the laws made in pursuance of its provisions, and yet they have violated every pledge they have ever made, and their excuse for this disregard of the constitution and the laws is as shameful as the violation itself. They say to the generous and free people in the western portion of the state, in the most piteous appeals, "people of the west save your suffering fellow Democrats in the east, by depriving the majority in the eastern counties of their right to control their own county affairs; you in the west having a majority of Democrats in most of your counties can afford to let majorities rule, but we in the east will lose the control; the Republicans are in the majority. We care nothing for the time-honored republican doctrines and principles of Mr. Jefferson; we care not for the republican doctrine that the majority in a republic must rule; all we want is to control the counties and the courts, and then we can control the d—d niggers." True they are allowed to vote; true they are entitled to all the rights of freemen before the law, that the whites have, but once allow them these privileges and we Democrats of the east are lost forever." Is this Democracy? Yes, it is *modern bourbon Democracy*, whose motto is "to the victors belong the spoils." "We want the spoils and to obtain them we want the control of the counties." Let every impartial man in this state consider the position of the bourbon Democracy of North Carolina and vote accordingly.

The questions to be submitted to the people of North Carolina at the coming election are momentous and well calculated to arouse freemen who are jealous of their liberties. Every artifice and even fraud will be resorted to by the bourbon Democracy, to cheat the freemen of this state out of their dearest rights. Personal abuse of men of high character, virtue and intelligence, and a total disregard to truth will be the means these enemies of a free ballot and a fair count will resort. They will endeavor to arouse the prejudice of race, they will talk loudly about the rights of the people, and at the same time resort to every means in their power to deprive the people of those very rights. In the name of Jefferson, and the immortal Washington, in the name of liberty we ask, shall not in this Republican land of liberty, the majority rule? Or shall we be governed by an oligarchy, composed of soreheaded, disappointed, hungry, bourbon Democrats? Let the people answer at the polls.

The classification of congressmen, that we publish below, ought to open the eyes of the FARMERS MERCHANTS and MACHANICS of this state. The directory of the 47th congress stands as follows: Of the 147 members of the House,

One hundred and ninety five lawyers.
Nineteen professional politicians.
Three railroad officers.
One capitalist.
One clergyman.

There are sixty-five members representing the usual employments of the country, as follows:

Seventeen merchants.
Eleven farmers.
Twelve editors.
Ten manufacturers.
Five doctors.
Two civil engineers.
Two miners.
Two mechanics.
One metallurgist.

The useful employments are still worse represented in the Senate, as the following shows. There are seventy-six members, whose professions are as follows:

Fifty-seven lawyers.
Five bank officers.
Three railroad officers.
Three professional politicians.

Of the useful profession three are eleven:

Three merchants.
Three manufacturers.
Two miners.
Two general business.
One farmer.
One editor.

BULLDOZING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Wilmington *Star* is out on a regular bulldozing expidition. It says if the Democratic convention does not declare in favor of the present system of county government 25,000 Democrats in the east will not vote the ticket. What will the western Democrats say to this? suppose the present system is indorsed, then the west has a right to refuse to vote the ticket. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." The *Star* of the 24th, says:

The county government question is far more perplexing than any other. If the counties that were plundered and abused under negro rule are to suffer again in that way, and by the action of Democrats, then it is easy enough to tell now who will carry the state in November. It is useless to disguise matters. There are tens of thousands of Democrats in eastern North Carolina who will take no interest in the election if they are to be slaughtered in the house of their friends. Democratic papers that favor a return to the old Radical system may count on a wide revolt if that foul inquity is consummated. It is well enough to say this plainly.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
June 21st, 1882.

EDITOR POST:— Since the adjournment of the Anti-prohibition and Liberal conventions, Raleigh has settled down to its more than usually dull and quiet routine of business life. The monotony is occasionally disturbed by the discordant barking and howling of the bourbon bull dog, or rather bulldozer *News and Observer* over the nominations recently made by the Coalationists. Any one unacquainted with this Sir Oracle, and loud-mouthed piece of the Democratic party would be inclined to think that the Republican party next fall was going to disappear so entirely down the throat of this ass clothed with its stolen lion's skin, that there would not be a vestige of it left over which to hold a funeral ceremony. It hopes by its loud and hideous braying to keep the masses from thinking for themselves and persuade them as hitherto to remain in the party traces. But it is too late; those who have had the courage and manhood to cut loose from the bourbon reins and think and act for themselves, have been traduced, belittled and counted of no worth at all. They had not much influence any way, even when among us, and they represented no following outside of themselves, hence we are glad to get rid of them. Such is Democratic logic when the party lash fails to effect their wicked purpose. It is only, however the familiar story of the sour grapes over again.

The learned editor of the *News and Observer*, in all probability had an excommunicating leader, written for J. H. Long, at the same time he wrote one for F. H. Darby, which he would have sent to the press had he not received a letter from Mr. L., refusing the nomination. Then, and not till then was there any one so noble, so grand and magnificent as Mr. L. with such a host of friends and admiring followers as he to refuse such a hybrid mongrel nomination. Had that letter been one or two days later getting to the office of the *News and Observer*, it would have been surprising how rapidly Mr. L's, following would have dwindled down to one vote, and that from himself. Well, such is the despotic and proscriptive policy of bourbonism in the south.

There is one consolation however, and it is this: that the people are wiser than one man or a few men, and public opinion, though misguided at times, in the long run is a pretty fair and impartial tribunal before which to mete out justice to all such as oppose freedom of thought, of choice and of action.

C. H. M.

COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL,

AT FAYETTEVILLE ON THURSDAY, MR. GEORGE W. HERRING, A STUDENT, FROM SAMPSON COUNTY, DELIVERED THE ADDRESS PUBLISHED BELOW.

Every citizen of North Carolina who feels a filial interest in the improvement must be proud of her increasing zeal for the education of her children. A new impulse has evidently been given to her system of common schools which promises results of incalculable benefit to the social and material condition of the state. Whatever credit and honor are due to those of our public men who have taken the lead in developing the agricultural and mineral wealth sleeping within her bounds, posterity will be far more indebted to those who labor for the distant future, in endeavoring to develop the intellectual and moral energies of her people. For the power of commonwealth does not lie, as many politicians suppose, in the material wealth or actual numbers of its population, but in the character of the people who constitute the state. A good common school system embraces two distinct elements, neither of which can be neglected without exposing it to a disgraceful failure. It must be such as to secure the attendance of the great body of those of school age, and must at the same time, provide a sufficient number of competent teachers, who shall faithfully impart to them the instruction contemplated. To establish this proposition neither argument nor illustration will be required. Candor compels us to acknowledge that it is in the latter element especially that our common school system is deficient.

The great practical question now is, how to secure the service of such a body of teachers as the cause demands. Two difficulties present themselves which it will require much wisdom and energy to overcome. Sufficient compensation must be held out to teachers to induce them to devote their lives to this duty, as the profession of their choice, and teachers must be trained and qualified for the work to justify this increase of compensation. In regard to the first difficulty we are aware that it will take time to satisfy our people that an increased expenditure ought to made for the purpose.—Men must experience the benefits of general education before they will properly appreciate it its blessings. But it is highly desirable that the portion of the people who are already acquainted with its importance should use their knowledge and influence in its behalf. If the educated classes of the community would only act and speak in favor of this cause, it would not be long before that view of public economy which regards the minimum of taxation as the maximum of prosperity, would cease to encumber our legislation. The people themselves would nobly respond to any reasonable demand in behalf of a cause so emphatically their own. But this difficulty, after all, can only be removed by the modifying influence of time. No one will pretend that we already have an adequate supply of competent teachers at work in the state, or that there is a sufficient number of qualified persons in other employments who would become teachers if the profession should offer them proper remuneration. To meet the existing demand we must make them. It would not be easy to procure them at the north, if it were desirable, and very undesirable if we could. No disrespect is here intended for those northern teachers who have come or may come into our midst, for the purpose of pursuing their profession. But it is impossible to secure a sufficient number to supply all our schools, or get those who would take the same interest in the welfare and progress of our state as would native born teachers. Hence we are necessarily thrown back upon our own resources. A large corps of teachers have to be raised up on the soil, and qualified by some means for the work which even now stretches like a harvest all around us. How is this to be accomplished? We answer that it is only to be accomplished by one or more normal schools.

WHAT IS A TRUE NORMAL SCHOOL?

We understand by it a professional school, in which young men or persons of both sexes are regularly prepared for teaching as the business of their lives. Several such schools already exist in the northern states and in Europe, some more strictly limited than others to the specific subject referred to, but all contributing an essential element of strength to the cause of popular education.

Teaching the children of the people has too long been regarded by many persons in the southern states as an inferior occupation, and as the last resource of persons who found themselves unfit for any other calling. This is an unfortunate error, which has led to a deplorable misconception of the end and nature of education itself. Teaching is a practical thing we know, but successful teaching depends as much upon certain fixed principles as any other elevated business requiring the exercise of intellectual power. It is no more an art which any person who can read and write can undertake to practice than the profession of medicine is one in which every man who can take physic may be suffered to prescribe it. The art of teaching well can only be acquired by long experience, but there must be a beginning to every undertaking, and no one can commence this profession with a stock of experience on hand.

In these institutions the art of teaching is taught by theory and example, in very much the same manner that scientific agriculture is taught in agricultural schools and on model farms.—The laws of chemistry are not more necessary to be understood in one case, than the laws of mind are in the other.

The teacher must not only possess the knowledge he is required to impart, but must also know the best methods taught us by experience of conveying that information to young and reluctant minds.

The object of normal schools is to afford this preparation and to render the young teacher familiar with these minute preparations and practical suggestions, by which the greatest amount of instruction may be imparted to the pupils at the smallest cost of time and labor. That such institutions are well adapted to accomplish this object, is attested by the number already established in other portions of our country.

As the tree is nourished at the roots, learning of the loftiest character depends essentially upon a thorough rudimental knowledge.

The office of a normal school is a noble one, in view of its bearing upon all subsequent acquirement. By laying the foundation of the teacher's knowledge deep and strong, it guarantees for his future labors, not only a gratifying success in elementary instruction, but brighter prospects of eminence in the profession.

We must not be understood as wishing to disparage the well known merits of many of our own teachers. They are no doubt as faithful and respectable a body of men as any that ever labored under such cruel disadvateges. The lives of many of them are heroic struggles against the frowns of adversity and tyranny of old abuses. It is in the behalf of such men that we plead for an early completion of our common school system. Normal schools are essential to this completion. Then, and not till then, will the position of a teacher in our state be such as it ought to be.

The last appeal we would make is to the state pride of our people. We call upon them to copy no doubtful example, but profit by the experience of other states, as well as Eurepean governments, and provide for the teaching industry of the commonwealth institutions of incalculable importance and utility. There is no true glory in being the hindmost in such a march as this The proudest position is in the front rank of those states which provide most liberally and wisely for the improvement and elevation of the people. The experiment as already tried for a few years in our state has proved successful; a new body of teachers, taught by the best methods, familiar with the theories, will soon enter the field of instruction. And I believe that in proportion as our normal schools are fostered, and the means of their support increased by the liberality of the people, just in that proportion will our common school system flourish, and our state rise to the front rank of the states in education and morality.

Childrens' Day at New Hope M. E. Church.

BY REV. J. S. HENDERSON.

BED BANKS, Robeson Co., N. C.,
June 17th, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—I beg space in your valuable paper to say something to its many readers concerning the rapid progress of the young colored people in Smith's township. I am proud to say that 450 men, women and children, for the first time since the Declaration of American Liberty met on the above date and held their annual Sunday School Union. On Saturday the 17th, the sun was bright and the whole expanse of heaven presented one unbroken sheet of serenity; the hammer of the mechanic, and plows in the fields stopped, and large crowds were seen rushing on to this church where the music of the day sounded so angelic. The appearance of these people fully explained the great fact that a blind Bartimeous had received his sight, and that others were waiting to wash in the pool of moral policy. At 9 a. m., sixteen children assembled in the church to hear the rules and regulations of the day. The pastor, J. S. Henderson, called them to order and offered prayer, after which he made some brief remarks, and then introduced Prof. D. P. Allen, from Lumberton, who spoke on the all important subject of education. This distinguished gentleman is principal of Whiten Normal Colored School, at Lumberton, and has charge of a Sunday School in the same town. He is a good speaker and closed his remarks amid great applause.

The Bible exercises were performed by Rev. J. S. Henderson explaining the difference between the grand divisions of the Bible, giving the number of books, chapters and verses in each division, and the grand table of the whole.

The Sunday School Union adjourned one hour for refreshments, which were enjoyed by all present. At 2 o'clock p. m., the children were formed in line and marched to the speaker's stand, where they were comfortably seated.—The pastor came forward and re-explained the great object for which they had met, and introduced Hon. O. S. Hayes, a well known Republican of Robeson, and one that never gives back on any good cause, but is always ready to say, "boys press ahead."

J. W. Jacobs made the closing speech and the meeting adjourned to meet the 18th to hear the closing sermon preached from this text, St. Luke, 12th chapter 42d verse. Adjourned by benediction.

The Labor Troubles

Capital's partner—Labor—is an independent sort of a fellow. He puts his strength and skill into the business, and claims dividends enough to keep himself fed up to working trim and to feed and clothe his wife and children. Capital, in his thoughtful mood, looks admiringly upon his sinewy associate and begrudges him none of his fair share of their joint profits. But as dividends multiply, and all comes into the hands of the senior partner, he sometimes becomes greedy and grasping. He lives in a palace while his partner lives in a hovel. He takes his sons and daughters to Europe to return on brief visits as the lords and ladies of our land, while his begrimmed partner sees but "looped and windowed raggedness" in his darkened home. The multitude who toil are just now making a motion for such a distribution of the profits as will reduce this great gulf between the employers and the employed. They do not ask that the owner of the capital shall live as they do, but they demand an increase of wages which will enable them to live at the increased prices of living, even if the employers shall accumulate wealth a little less rapidly. It takes two sides to make a bargain. The labor system under which one side makes the bargain for both is slavery. If the strikers' demands cannot be met the employers should be able to make that clear to the chosen leaders of the former. If those demands can be met without disturbance to the reasonable profits, the strikers should be sustained. A fair return on capital invested, and a fair day's wages for a fair day's work—these are the respective demands of Capital and Labor. Each must sometimes yield a portion, but there should be mutuality about it. If either side is driven to the wall, the submission is but sullen. Willing labor is the cheapest, at any price. Capital cannot be permanently safe in a country disturbed by the discontent of underpaid labor. The present labor troubles are serious, and are increasing. If Capital does not make every exertion possible in favor of a just arbitration of difference it will be guilty of the supreme folly of neglecting its own interests.—*National Republican.*

Political Assessments in the Senate

The Republican congressional committee was put on its defense in the Senate on Monday, and several Senators, notably Mr. Hale, who is one of the members of the committee, undertook to explain its action. The occasion was the resolution of inquiry submitted by Mr. Pendleton and the speech with which he supported it. The latter does not appear from the press report to have been particularly happy. It was marked by a decided unwillingness to admit that the Democratic party had, in its time, been guilty of as gross offenses against justice and decency. Had the Senator from Ohio frankly conceded this much, he would have deprived his Republican opponents of the opportunity of replying, as they did, to his charges, that the Republicans were only following Democratic precedents. As a matter of fact, the wretched tyranny exercised by the Democrats in this regard when they were in power was something which their successors have never dared to imitate. The testimony before the Covode committee which was cited in the Senate only faintly describes the unscrupulousness, harshness, and audacity with which assessments were levied under Democratic rule. Those familiar with the federal service under the last Democratic administration—a period now happily past—can give instances which show that there was practically no limit to the extortion then practiced except the greed of the officials and the party authorities.—*New York Times.*

In the *North American Review* for July, the leading article is a profound and sympathetic study of "Emerson as a Poet," by Edwin P. Whipple. The author has scarcely a word to say about forms and modes of expression, and cheerfully concedes that Emerson had command only of two or three metres; but he brings all the resources of his extraordinary critical acumen to prove that as a seer, as one who has intuition of the deeper truths of nature and the moral universe, in short, as a poet in the highest sense of the word, Emerson must take rank with the greatest geniuses of all time. In "Hydraulic Pressure in Wall Street," a writer who withholds his name but who manifestly is no novice, exposes many of the tricks and devices by means of which fictitious values are created, and the unwary lured daily to ruin. Desire Charnay contributes the eleventh article in the series on "The Ruins of Central America," and records the coming triumph of his exploring expedition, namely, the discovery of a great ruined city in the hitherto unexplored country of the Lacandones, Guatemala. There are two papers on the civil service question: one, "The Things Which Remain," by Gail Hamilton, who labors to relieve the civil service from the aspersions cast upon it on account of Guiteau's crime; the other, The Business of office-seeking," by Richard Grant White, who forcibly portrays the moral ills that come from the perennial struggle for place. Finally Francis Marion Crawford, son of the eminent American sculptor, writes of "False Taste in Art," and indicates certain directions in which art culture might be developed under the conditions of life existing in the United States. The *Review* is for sale by booksellers and news-dealers generally.

Americans are great scribblers. Even the inmates on Blackwell's Island edit and publish a paper. And they are not the only lunatics engaged in the business.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1882.

Report of the Committee of Investigation to the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, June 1, 1882

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, held at the Executive office in Raleigh, in January, 1882, a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. L. Steele, C. M. Cooke, R. B. Peebles, N. H. D. Wilson, and W. J. Yates, was appointed to visit Chapel Hill, examine the accounts of the Treasurer, the mode of management of the Instruction, and its general condition, and report upon the same to the Board, during the week of the annual commencement.

The mere fact that all the young men employed as assistants at the State Agricultural Bureau to aid in the analyses of soils, fertilizers and waters, are recent graduates of the University, who have shown their capactity to do creditable work, demonstrates that, in this department at least, the instruction is more thorough than it ever was in its history.

The professors and instructors are not only learned in their several departments, but devoted to their work, and understand the art of practical rather than theoretical teaching. They recognize the fact that their success depends in some measure upon gaining the respect and confidence of the young men under their charge; and, accordingly, their demeanor is such, that all the students feel that their teachers are men, fully indowed with human sympathy, ready to assist in leading them up to knowledge, and to treat them with the courtesy and kindness which is a moral duty. This begets a corresponding obligation, and harmony between faculty and students as a natural result.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STUDENTS.

It affords the committee sincere pleasure to be able to speak in commendation of the general good conduct and gentlemanly bearing of the young men connected with the University. But the committee feel warranted in saying that the conduct of the students, as a whole, is very commendable, and demonstrates that they appreciate the position which they occupy, and the objects which they came here to gain.

By the kindness of Rev. Dr. Deems, once a professor here, a fund of about $10,000 has been placed in the hand of the faculty for loan to poor deserving young men, who desire the advantages of a liberal education.

The moral tone pervading the institution is worthy of all praise, and parents may feel with entire confidence, that their sons will be as free from temptations to do wrong as they would be at any similar establishment either within or without the borders of the state.

WALTER L. STEELE, Chairman.

Peterson's Magazine for July is before us, with one of the most exquisite steel engravings we have ever seen, "chasing the butterfly," alone worth the price of the number. Then there is a charming colored steel fashion-plate, with five figures; a colored pattern in crewels, "pomegranates and leaves;" and something like fifty woodcuts of dresses, work table patterns, etc., etc: a perfect galaxy of good things. The most noticed article is an illustrated one, "A London Dinner Party," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, describing a dinner, at which she was present, at the Earl of Carlile's. Nothing that we have ever read brings before one, so vividly, the state and splendor of such a meal, in the houses of what D'Israeli used to call "the higher aristocracy." There are, in addition, several capital love stories; especially "white simplicity," of very unusual merit, even for "Peterson." We have often spoken of this magazine as the best and cheapest of the ladies' books; and we can only now repeat this praise, and advise everybody to subscribe. No family should be without it, for the low price—only two dollars a year—placing it within the reach of all. To clubs, the terms are even lower, with handsome premiums for getting up the club. Specimens are sent, gratis, if written for. A new volume begins with this number, affording an excellent opportunity to subscribe. Address Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The *Observer* of Raleigh, has had considerable to say about the reduction of the internal revenue, and the revision of the tariff. The Salisbury *Examiner* makes the following answer:

How will the machine answer the people this year, when they ask why the revenue laws were not repealed? Why the tariff was not modified? Why the Arrearage of Pension Act was permitted to pass into a law? and why a thousand other things that the Vances, the Ransoms, the Armfields, the Davises, the Jarvises, and the Robbinses promised should be remedied, have not been met and adjusted? The machine leaders have been promising the people to do many things, and lo and behold! they had the House six years and the United States Senate two years, and they did nothing. What excuse is to be rendered for this failure to perform?

Free Once More.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31, 1881.

H H WARNER & Co: Sirs—For five years I suffered from kidney affections. Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure freed me from pain, restored my flesh and thoroughly cured me. F B MCGUIRE.

If a boy gets on the wrong "track" it shows that his father's "switch" has not had a fair chance.

The Post is only $2 00 per annum.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Rules and Regulations for the Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina:

We republish below the plan of organization adopted by the Republican State convention in 1880, which will have to be carried out during the present campaign, and the Republicans of the state will do well to study it so as to be able to carry it out.

I. County Organization.—The election precinct shall be the unit of county organization. Each precinct shall have an executive committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct, and shall elect one of their number chairman. They shall convene together at such time and place as the majority of them may elect. They shall biennially elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, who shall elect a chairman from their number. Vacancies in precinct committees shall be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in county committees by a convention of the precinct committees duly called: *Provided*, that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the vote of the remaining members.

II. Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts.—There shall be a congressional, Judicial and Senatorial District committee, composed of not less than one member from each county, not less than seven members, biennially elected by the several district conventions, each of whom shall elect a chairman from their number: *Provided*, that a senatorial district committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the committee.

III. State Executive committee.—There shall be a State Executive committee, composed of one member from each congressional District in the state, to be designated by the district delegations in State convention assembled; two members at large, to be elected by the State convention, and the chairman of the convention at which the election is held. They shall be biennially elected at the State convention, shall choose one of their number chairman, and shall elect a secretary who is not a member, who shall reside at Raleigh.

IV. The chairman of the respective county, district and State Executive committees shall call their conventions to order and act as temporary chairmen until a permanent organization is affected, with power only to appoint, and receive the report of, a committee on credentials.

V. No executive committee shall have power to elect or appoint delegates to any convention, whether county, district, State or National.

VI. No member of an executive committee or delegate or alternate duly chosen shall have power to delegate his trust or authority to another.

VII. Representation.—Representation in county conventions shall consist of three Republican voters as delegates, and three as alternates, from each precinct in the county, and no more.

VIII. Representation in congressional, Judicial, Senatorial and State conventions shall consist of two delegates and two alternates only, for every member of the lower House of the General Assembly and shall be apportioned in the several counties accordingly.

IX. Delegates and alternates to county conventions shall be elected only by a vote of the Republicans of each precinct in precinct meeting assembled; and delegates and alternates to district, State and National conventions shall be elected by a convention of delegates duly elected and sent by the people for that purpose after due notice and publication of not less than fifteen days, of the time, place and purpose of such convention, and not otherwise.

X. The certificate of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, setting forth regularity of the primary meeting or convention, and the election of the delegate and alternate thereat, shall be accepted, when uncontested, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegate and alternate.

XI. This plan of organization and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a subsequent Republican State convention.

Adopted in State convention, July 8, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALL AT THE

NEW STORE,

And examine the endless variety of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GOCERIES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

Crapon & Pickett

No. 16 & 18 South Front Street,

may 21 1m

AGENTS wanted to sell Edison's Motion Telephone and Edison's Instantaneous Piano and Organ Music. Enclose stamps for catalogue and terms. [illegible] Co., [illegible] Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Greater Inducements

TO

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES!

MAY BE FOUND

At the Large Wholesale Establishment

Adrian & Vollers,

AT

S. E. Corner Front and Dock sts

Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.

AND IN THEIR STOCK!

WILL BE FOUND

Every Thing in the Grocery Line

That a Dealer or Consumer needs.

Selections for the Country Trade simple and superior.

jan 23-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can be found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepared to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES H. CARRAWAY;

may 11—tf

Rice Farm For Sale.

I WILL SELL THAT VALUABLE RICE-FARM formerly owned by Col. Henry N. Howard, and known as Haw Hill plantation. Situated near the mouth of Town Creek in Brunswick County. Containing about 300 acres of farm land, of which 125 acres is rice, and the balance upland, of a light gravel surface, with heavy subsoil, and about 300 acres woodland. These lands are secure from river freshets, less expensive to cultivate than the river lands, while they are as productive as any to be found on the Cape Fear River,

June11-1 D. L. GORE.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

NORTHERN MARKETS.

Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE,

Proprietor.

november 2—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE

AGENCY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE.

Negotiate Loans on

REAL ESTATE

Anywhere in North Carolina.

Office with B. R. TAYLOR, Esq., one Door West of Post Office.

O. H. BLOCKER.

Mch 19-tf.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after May 14, 1882, at 6:40 a. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12 50 P M
Leave Weldon	3.37 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	9.55 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 46 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	5 35 P M
Arrive at Weldon	12:00 M
Leave Weldon	6.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10 55 P M

Train No 43 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, Magnolia, Warsaw, Mount Olive, Dudley, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Enfield and Battleboro.

Train No 10 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12 00 M. and 7.15 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 9.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

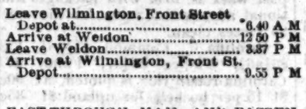
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

march 26-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., May 14, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER May 14, 1882, at 7.20 A. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	10.15 P M
Leave Florence	2 57 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6 40 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10:20 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.53 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 42 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2 47 A. M
Leave Florence	1 00 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	5 15 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos 48 and 47 stops only at Brinkley's Whiteville, Flemington and Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter Camden Junction and Eastover.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. C. & A. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on trains 48 and 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

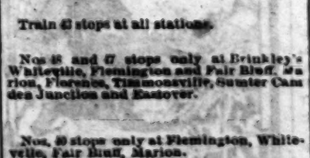
may 6-tf

McCowan's Saloon.

No. 3 South Front St., Wilmington, N. C.

BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS to be had in this city for the money. Fancy Drinks a specialty.

J. M. McCOWAN & SON, Props.



Jno Lipsey

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

792 LOTS

ON

17TH STREET,

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size, 30 Feet Front

BY

380 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

LOT OF LAND

On 17th St., between Market and Mulberry Strees in Lots of

30 by 80 Feet,

For one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 Years' time.

THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in the North-western part of Wilmington.

The Lots

Are high and level and the fact that the City cannot tax them makes the investment more desirable.

LOTS

In other parts of the City, also, for sale.

Apply in person, or by letter, to

W. P. CANADAY,

Wilmington, N. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSES AND LOTS

AND

BUILDING LOTS

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

Apply to

W. P. CANADAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. A. SMITH. THOS. C. CRAFT.

FURNITURE!

WE ARE OFFERING RARE BARgains to purchasers of

Furniture & Bedding!

Our Stock embraces all the latest and leading style of Fine and Medium

Bed-Room Suits,

PARLOR SUITS, TABLES,

LOUNGES, CHAIRS, BED STEADS,

BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,

WARDROBES, DESKS,

SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES,

CRADLES, BABY CARRIAGES,

&C., &C.

We have had an experience of 25 years in the Furniture business right here in Wilmington, and know where to buy and what to buy, and give our Customers the benefit of the Lowest Prices attainable.

Call and see us at No. 43 N. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

D. A. SMITH & Co., The Furniture Dealers.

apl 9-1m

THE

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Board and Lodging furnished $1.00 per day.

Meals at all hours—15 to 35 cents, as per order.

Oysters in season, and in every style.

Choice tables, furnished in everything the market affords.

The traveling public attended, and meals sent to any part of the city desired at short notice.

Polite and attentive waiters always in attendance.

Cart-yard also connected with the House.

Families furnished at their residences with meals, daily. Orders by Postal Card for meals received; charge, delivered, 30 cts. each.

RATES FOR FAMILIES.

One person, 2 meals a day, per week	$2.75
" " 3 " " "	3.25
Luncheon, in neat packages	25 cents.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

We invite our patrons to examine our cooking department daily, as to its cleanliness, &c.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, (formerly of the National and Commercial Hotels) Caterer and Cook.

ROBERT JACKSON, Porter and Head Waiter.

Located in the centre of the City, on Market Street, between Second and Third, Wilmington, N. C.

JOS. C. HILL, Proprietor.

oct 30 tf

RAILROADS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after MAY 9, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	5.45 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.40 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	7.55 P M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	9.50 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 5	Leave Wilmington at	3.40 A. M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.55 P. M
No. 6	Leave Charlotte at	8.15 A. M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	3.55 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	8:40 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	12:40 P. M.
Leave Shelby	1:00 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte	5:00 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Train No. 1 makes connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., for Statesville, connecting there with W., C. & R. R. for all points on said Road.

Trains Nos. 1 and 5 make connection at Charlotte with A. & C. R. R. for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points beyond.

Train No. 6 makes close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for points North.

Train No. 2 makes close connection with W., C. & A. R. R.

V. Q. JOHNSON, General Superintendent.

jan. 8 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., June 5, 1882.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at	4.00 P. M
(Stops only at Bellfield.)	
Arrive at Weldon at	7.51 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at	1.00 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.20 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at	10.00 P M.
Arrive at Weldon	5.42 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL

Leave Weldon daily at	12.10 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at	2.28 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at	1.10 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at	3.32 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS

Leave Weldon daily at	1.10 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at	3.32 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at	6.00 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at	11.15 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains. North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt. Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

M. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.

W. P. TAYLOR, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.

feb 12-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE AND REpair Boots and Shoes in the very best workman-like manner. Work guaranteed.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Second between Princess and Chestnut sts.

apl 30-1y.

A First-Class Colored Boarding House.

Mrs. S. J. Avant - - - Prop'r's.

ON SECOND, between Market and Princess streets. A first-class boarding house, with polite and attentive waiters in attendance. The traveling public accommodated with both meals and lodgings. Meals furnished to private families, parties and balls. A first-class bar and billiard saloon attached. Give me a call and see for yourself. Very respectfully,

MRS. S. J. AVANT.

AMERICAN POLITICS,

BY

HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.

1100 PAGES. History of all Political Parties, by Senator Cooper. It gives everything pertaining to politics from 1776 to 1882, and is a most valuable work for reference, and should be in every person's library. Sold by subscription only. Agents wanted. Must apply early, for Territory is being rapidly occupied. Address

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH,

may 14 26 South Eleventh street, Penn.

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE.

J. D. STEELES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CORNER SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.

CHRISTMAS is at hand. THE BEST the market affords can be found at all hours. The best of cooks and the politest waiters are the only ones employed.

dec 11-1y

State Items.

Southern boys captured the first honors both at West Point and Annapolis.

A negro child, it is said, was born near Laurinburg a short time since, with a full set of whiskers and moustache.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle is a Vice President and Gov. Jarvis is a member of Dr. Deems' Summer School of Philosophy.

Gen. Clingman writes a long letter condeming both the old parties and urges the formation of a new party, to be called the "Washington Party."

There was a fire in Smithfield Tuesday night resulting in the destruction of several frame buildings. It is not known what the loss is. There was no insurance.

On Thursday last, two colored boys, Charles Whitfield and Ruffin Smith, living on Col. S. N. Whitford's plantation, engaged in a fight with hoes, when Charles inflicted a blow upon Ruffin's head which caused his death.

Col. John N. Staples objects to the manner of his appointment by the Democrats of Guilford, as delegate to the state and Judicial conventions of their party, and is out in a card published in the *Patriot* declining the honor.

The stockholders meeting of the A. T. & Ohio railroad will be held in Charlotte on Thursday, July 6th. Stockholders only, and not their families, will pass free to and from the meeting. This is in consequence of a transfer to the road under lease.

If testimony were needed to prove that patents increased in North Carolina the following is in point: From 1851 to 1860, 72 patents were issued to North Carolina. From 1871 to 1880, four hundred and seventy-five patents were issued to natives of this state,

Ashville Citizen: Gen. R. B. Vance during this session of congress introduced, and procured the passage of a bill to punish the mutilation of coins. Last week, a man in New York was tried and convicted under this law, and fined $1,000 and sentenced to an imprisonment of one year and ten months; and the punishment was put in force without any plea in abatement.

The prohibitionists, with all their miserable shames, fanaticism, and hypocrisy, in their efforts to stifle free speech, the right of suffrage, and local self-government, still have the impudence to call themselves Democrats. The fact is, the men who favored so infamous and despotic a measure as prohibition, are not only not Democrats, but are not worthy to be officers under a Democratic system of government.

State Journal: The executive committee of the anti-prohibition liberal party will open an office in this city about the 15th of July and formally commence the business of the campaign. Our readers may rest assured that no child's play will be indulged in in this matter. *Men* have this business in hand, "principle" is their war-cry, and victory their purpose. The "morally stunted" are aroused and in earnest.

There are only two places in the United States, that we know of, where they hold mayor's court on Sunday, and that's Weldon and New York. We are told that in New York, where there is so much crime, that they have to dispose of some on Sunday, but in Weldon, where they don't average two cases a week, we cannot see the necessity of holding court on Sunday, and it should be stopped. "Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy."

The *News and Observer* is reminded that it does not appear well, for those who dwell in glass houses to cast stones. The cry of "stop thief," is as familiar as the fall of man, to hide the depravity of a real offender. The fraud in seating Jarvis, Governor, will not down at any such subterfuge. If the *News and Observer* did not aid to cheat the negroes of their votes, and counting in Jarvis, it has become *particeps criminis* in the fraud, by failing to condemn the nefarious transaction.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic & North Carolina railroad took place at Morehead City yesterday. Mr. Best stated that negotiations were pending for the purchase by the Midland of the Western North Carolina railroad, and begged for further time. The stockholders, we learn, re-elected the old board of directors and adjourned over until to-day. It is said that the directors are unfavorable to Mr. Best and that the claims made by the Midland that negotiations for the purchase of the Western North Carolina railroad is denied very positively.

Honest, but not reliable: Not long since a lady called on Moses Schaumburg to find out if a colored woman, who had formerly been a servant at his house, was honest, she having given him as a reference. "She vas honest, too honest to suit me, put she vas not reliable." "How in the world can that be?" Vell, you day I leaves a five tollar pill on de floor and I tells Matildy to sweep dot room out. I shoost to see if she keeps dot bill. "No, she brings me dot pill." "That was not reliable, for dot pill vas counterfeit. I vas in hopes she take dot pill and den I would never have paid her dot twenty dollars I owed her, but she fooled me bringing me dot bad pill back, so I cannot say she vas reliable, but maybe she was honest."

SPEECH

OF N. A. BAILEY, OF HARNETT COUNTY, N. C., AT THE CLOSING EXHIBITION OF THE STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL, AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 22D, 1882.

Ladies and Fellow Citizens:

Under the present circumstances of the public school laws of our state, the time set apart for teachers to teach is at the greatest not more than four or five months, and this being in the fall and winter, I think that it would be a good idea for the young men who are attending school to engage in farming during the summer season, in order to prepare themselves to attend school during the fall and winter. The time set apart for teachers to teach is the very time in which they should be attending school themselves; therefore if they would engage in farming it would better fit them to attend school the first of the term and continue throughout the entire session.

If we expect to teach we should prepare ourselves for the work, and we should devote as much time to our own improvement as possible, in order that we may not instruct wrong; because if we have an opportunity to improve our time, and fail to do so, and instruct others wrong, who are more ignorant than we are, we will be held accountable for it by the Almighty himself.—Opportunities for improvement are numerous, and whether taken advantage of or not, they soon pass away never to return. Therefore let us improve our time, and thereby improve our race by learning the honorable art of farming. To become a successful farmer is one noble step of improvement, and should be the desire of all our race, especially teachers, because they can learn a lesson of great value in the cornfield; they can observe that by carefully working the corn and keeping the grass out it will insure a fine crop. And it is precisely the same way with the students who are attending school, if the teachers exercise their skill in trying to inculcate the seed of knowledge in their mind they will be rewarded with great success in the future. Though farming is similar to other occupations, unless the soil is carefully tilled it will not produce well. So when we come to the conclusion to farm let us exercise our best skill in trying to excel.

There is no occupation but what requires all of our mind and strength in order to be successful. So when we come to the conclusion to farm, we should use every effort in our power in order to make a success. There is no occupation that is more honest than farming, it is a healthy occupation and one that should demand the esteem of all men. Agriculture is the chief occupation of mankind, without it it would be impossible for a nation to survive. All that we subsist upon is derived chiefly from the soil, therefore our attention should be directed toward the cultivation of the soil in order that it may perform the operation which was intended by the Divine Providence.—When it has been carefully tilled it seldom fails to produce the reward to the laborer. There is as much need for good farmers as there is for good school teachers; numbers of children are growing up in ignorance for the want of proper instruction, and there are numbers of acres of good land at rest for the want of proper cultivation. It reminds me very much of a beautiful passage in the Bible. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few,"—land is abundant and the farmers are few. It is certainly surprising to me to see so few of our young men engaged in farming; there is no occupation that they could engage in that would pay them any better, for farmers indeed, constitute great strength to the nation. Let the earth refuse to reward the farmer and you would see the mechanic lay aside his plane, the blacksmith's hammer would be heard no more, the roaring of the mills would cease, and, in fact, all the different occupations of mankind would be at an end, and death itself would visit every house and family. Show me another occupation that by its discontinuance would bring on such disaster. There is no occupation that by its discontinuance would do so much injury to the inhabitants of the globe.

We should not look upon those farmers as being inferior to other people, simply because they have a rustic appearance, when we remember that all we have is derived from the farmers. Consider then, the noble farmers; they should be entitled to the esteem of all men, for without them our country would be a wilderness only fit for bears, panthers and other wild animals. Many would consider it a disgrace to be called a farmer, but there is nothing that is a disgrace to us but sin; therefore, we should not be ashamed of anything but sin. Young men residing in the city are subject to various temptations, and are fond of fine dress and of trying to keep up with the fashions, which as a general thing creates jealousy. Give me the country, where the beauties of nature are more clearly visible. Turn your eyes to the east or west and they will rest upon some pleasing object that would not be visable elsewhere. Where the beautiful fields of corn stand thick in rank, and as their broad blades rattle in the wind, they seem to whisper of plenty.

The earth is large and is compassed,
Of land and water too;
Its surface yields the richest gifts,
To comfort me and you.

So long the eager man hath toiled,
And toiling yet he tries.
Toil on, toil on, the time will come
When you shall win the prize.

I long to see that blessed day,
That nature still demands,
When farming shall invade the hills
Where virgin forests stand.

And as the eagle soareth high,
Above the mountain top,
I bid you all God's speed, go on,
Go on, and never stop.

According to the *Railway Age*, since the 1st of January last 3,480 miles of railroads have been built in the United States, 120 lines being represented in the new construction. Although construction during 1881, was remarkably rapid, yet at this time last year only about 1,500 miles of new track had been reported, or less than 45 per cent. of the aggregate for the present year, and not much more than 15 per cent. of the total laid in 1881.

Mr. Orlando Hubbs, in an interview with a *Tribune* correspondent, becomes quite demonstrative in his assertions that the coalition movement will carry the state, and that the Republicans are confident of electing six congressmen.

In 1869 Bismarck wrote a poem.—Justice is slow but sure, and he is now stricken with neuralgia.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

June 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 42¾ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 250 casks at 42¼ cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.55 for Strained, and $1 62½ for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at $2 30 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 50 for Hard, $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—Market was firm with no sales. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 1-16 cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 7-16	" "
Low Middling	11 5-16	" "
Middling,	11¾	" "
Good Middling	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	1 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	434 casks.
Rosin,	644 bbls.
Tar,	130 "
Crude Turpentine.	177 "

June 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market steady at 43 cents per gallon, with sales 600 casks at that figure

ROSIN—The market opened firm at $1 55 bid for Strained, and $1 62½ for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.

TAR—Market unsettled at $2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 50 for Hard, $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Market firm, with no sales The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 1-16 cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 7-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 5-16	" "
Middling,	11¾	" "
Good Middling.	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	24 bales
Spirits turpentine,	586 casks
Rosin,	1456 bbls
Tar,	284 "
Crude turpentine.	197 "

June 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 43 cents, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 55 for Strained, and $1 62½ per bbl for Good Strained, with sales as offered

TAR—Market firm at $2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 50 for Hard, $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported on a basis of 11¾ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 1-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 7-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 5-16	" "
Middling	11¾	" "
Good Middling.	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	33 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	396 casks
Rosin,	884 bbls
Tar,	187 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	63 bbls

June 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 42½ cents per gallon, with sales of 300 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 55 for Strained, and $1 62½ per bbl for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 50 for Hard, $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales of — bales on a basis of 12 c per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 5-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 11 16	" "
Low Middling,	11 9-16	" "
Middling,	12	" "
Good Middling.	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	2 bales
Spirits Turpentine	330 casks
Rosin,	685 bbls
Tar,	207 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	299 bbls

June 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 42½ cts. per gallon, but closed dull with nothing doing.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 55 for Strained, and $1 62½ per bbl for Good Strained, with sales as offered

TAR—Market firm at $1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs. Sales at quotations

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 50 for Hard, $2 75 for Yellow Dip Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Market firm, with no sales redorted. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 5-16 cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 9-16	" "
Middling,	12	" "
Good Middling,	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	2 bales
Spirits Turpentine	506 casks
Rosin	1159 bbls
Tar,	346 bbls
Crude Turpentine	207 bbls

July 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 42 cts per gallon.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 55 for Strained and $1 62½ per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—Market steady at $1 65 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 50 for Hard, $2 75 for Yellow Dip with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with no sales The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 5-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 11-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 9-16	" "
Middling,	12	" "
Good Middling.	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	13 bales
Spirits Turpentine	422 casks
Rosin,	908 bbls
Tar,	268 bbls
Crude Turpentine	278 bbls

July 1.

RICE.—We quote the market for the past week as firm with packages fractional, advanced. Sales for the week 95 Tierces clean.

Carolina 0, Common $5¼a6¼, Fair $6¼a6⅝, Choice $6¾a7, Fancy $7¼. Carolina rough rice is quoted at 90ca $1 15 per bushel, for upland $1 35ca $1 60, tide qualities.

GREAT

Triumph!

The great success attending the

LOW PRICED SALES

Recently inaugurated by me, prompts me to offer still greater

BARGAINS.

I am now offering and will continue to offer until the close of the present month, Goods at lower prices by 25 per cent. than the same class of goods can be had at any other store.

HANDSOME FIGURED LAWNS AT SIX CENTS PER YARD.

Also Finer Laws at Higher Prices

Elegant solid colors Figured Challis, at 18 cents per yard.

Neat, plain Wool Dress Goods, at 12½ cents per yard.

Pretty Cotton Figured Dress Goods, at 10 cents per yard.

Another invoice of those handsome Japanese Plaids, at 25 cents per yard.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF LACE EDGINGS IN THE CITY.

Ladies' Collars, from the cheapest to the finest.

Lace Ties, from three cents each, upwards. Linen Handkerchiefs, from five cents each, upwards.

CORSETS! CORSETS!!

My store is the Headquarters for Corsets. A large supply of our

Celebrated 50 Cent Corsets Just Received.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!

Come and look at our

Long-Lace Top-Glove at 25 Cents.

In short, I offer to you everything in the Dry Goods line, at prices which defy competition.

REMEMBER:

I have no Old Stock;
I keep no Seconds;
My Goods are all First-Class;
I Receive New Goods Daily;
And I have but ONE PRICE.

I respectfully invite all.

John J. Hedrick.

MAY 18th, 1882. may 21tf

THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TO-DAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are Kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Bright's Disease—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unexcelled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and Self-Dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

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With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

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Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people,

WHITE and COLORED.

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN, regardless of

COLOR OR NATIVITY.

Its location is in the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

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LATEST MARINE

AND

MARKET REPORTS.

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Commercial,

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SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all [illegible] may correct vending of any article, with an [illegible] of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent fact of the U. S Congress.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,

Bowery street, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

FRESHLY BURNED

DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON

At $1.25 Per Barrel.

Also

Agricultural Lime

and Carbonate of Lime.

French Bro's.,

ROCKY POINT, N. C.

Jan 29 tf.

Midland North Carolina Railway.

Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.

In Effect Sunday, May 28th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive. P.M.	Leave. P.M.	STATIONS.	Arrive. A.M.	Leave. A.M.
	6 50	GOLDSBORO	9 40	
7 10	7 10	Best's	9 20	9 20
7 24	7 25	La Grange	9 07	9 10
7 37	7 37	Falling Creek	8 53	8 53
7 51	7 53	KINSTON	8 37	8 39
8 18	8 18	Dover	8 12	8 12
8 36	8 36	Core Creek	7 54	7 54
8 51	8 51	Tuscarora	7 39	7 39
9 00	8 59	Clarke's	7 31	7 31
9 16	9 25	NEW BERN	7 05	7 11
9 54	9 54	Riverdale	6 36	6 36
10 00	10 00	Croatan	6 30	6 30
10 14	01 10	Woodbridge	6 17	6 17
10 17	10 17	Havelock	6 14	6 14
10 37	10 40	Newport	5 50	5 54
10 47	10 47	Wildwood	5 43	5 43
10 52	10 52	Hollywood	5 37	5 37
11 00	11 00	Macon Hotel	5 29	5 27
11 05	11 05	Atlantic Hotel	5 22	5 25
11 10		MOREHEAD Depot.		5 19

Train 48 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:29 p. m., and bound North for Richmond, Philadelphia and New York, at 9:30 a. m., and with North Carolina train bound west at 10:00 a. m.

Train 47 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the North, arriving at Goldsboro, 6:42 p. m., and with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 6:00 p. m.

Train 3 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 7.30 a. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the south, arriving at Goldsboro 9:50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with North Carolina train bound west, leaving Goldsboro 2:50 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound north, leaving Goldsboro 5:06 p. m., and bound south leaving Goldsboro 6:41 and 8:29 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

PROF. MOORE'S

VALUABLE REMEDIES.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO MY FRIENDS.

WHAT I HAVE DONE AND AM DOING.

SEE CERTIFICATES BELOW.

PROF. WM. H. MOORE—Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have been blind in both eyes for eighteen years, also subject to fits for the same length of time. I tried all the doctors around, and was never relieved of either of the complaints until Almighty God sent Prof. Wm. H. Moore to Tarboro. From the time he commenced working on me I commenced to get better, and now I have no fits at all, and can see as well as any one. I am well known in this county of Edgecombe.

MRS. ELIZABETH JOHNSON.

Witnesses: F. D. Battle, Anthony Johnson Rev. W. H. Thurber, Hon. W. F. Mabson principal of colored free school.

Prof. W. H. Moore will soon take a trip through Pitt, Martin and Beaufort counties for the purpose of relieving the afflicted. All who desire to enjoy life should see or write him for his celebrated Medicine.

Address, Prof. W. H. MOORE,
Tarboro, N. C.

PROF. W. H. MOORE:
Dear Sir—I am well pleased with your Ointment that I bought of you. It has cured my foot. I have been frost-bitten for 19 years, I have not had rest until I tried your Ointment. I can't tell the worth of this Ointment. I tried every thing. Nothing cured but this.

Yours,
W. H. DOGGETT.

This is to certify the public generally, that the Liniment sold by Prof. W. H. Moore, under the name of O. K., is a good article, not only because the public has said so, but I have used it and it gave me permanent relief. I do cheerfully recommend it.

JULIUS F. JONES,
Sheriff of Carteret Co.
December, 30th, 1881.

I have used Dr. Wm. H. Moore's O. K. Liniment, and I have found it good in every respect, not only because it has relieved me, but I see what it has done for others, and is still doing. I heartily recommend it to all who are in possession of excruciating pains and also aches.

W. J. BUSHALL,
Mayor of Beaufort, N. C.

Cure of bad case of Scrofula on the face.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 10, 1881.

PROF. W. H. MOORE—Dear Sir.—I think it a duty I owe to you and my fellow creatures who are suffering, to make known the wonderful effects your medicines have had on me, hoping all who are troubled with a humor in their blood will give it a trial. I am confident from practical experience that if persons will follow the directions and give it a fair trial, that it will cure any one that has disease of like character. I suffered with Scrofula for 12 years, the pain it gave me no mortal man knows. I was in agony all of the time. I used to think if I did not use every remedy, and let any pass, that was the very one to cure me. But at last I used your Blood Purifier, your great medicine, and am most happy to state your remedies have done the work for me. It is the great blessing, and I am now as free from the disease as I was before I was taken with it.

(Signed) JOHN C. DAVIS.
Witness: J. C. Mills, J. F.
CRAVEN CO., October 31, 1881.

PROF. WM. H. MOORE—Dear Sir.—This is what I have to say: I have been suffering with a very large vein on the back of my neck. I cannot, or I don't remember the pain it gave me. I had the same one off. For 25 years I was in this condition; I could not even get on my knees to pray; I had to sit up in my chair. My cousin, to whom I have been a nurse, tried every physician and several herbs, but all failed. Afterwards they considered it was incurable. Hearing of the new Dr. Wm. H. Moore, I said I would try once more; I did so, and can get on my knees and pray as well as ever. It has grown entirely and I am now well as ever.

MRS. ELIZABETH KENNEDY.
Witness: Philip Wiggins, Peter Sheppard.
NEW BERNE, N. C., Aug. 22, 1881.

PROF. W'M. H. MOORE—Dear Sir: Your Indian Powders is not a good medicine to sell; one box cures too many people. I sent about a year or two, which cured me and my family of bad rheumatism in two days, and a great many of my neighbors have been cured from the same box to my knowledge.

Rev. E. T. FRANKLIN,
Pastor A. M. E. Zion Church.